New-England Galaxy & Masonic Magazine.

TO RAISE ESTEEM, WE MUST BENEFIT OTHERS; TO PROCURE LOVE, WE MUST PLEASE THEM.—DR. JOHNSON.

No. 142. FRIDAY, June 30, 1820. Vol. II

BOSTON:
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FASHIONABLE CLOTHES
AND
Woollen Drapery Warehouse.

AT C. C. NICHOLS'S Fashionable Clothes and Woollen Drapery Warehouse,

No. 36, Market-Street,

Will be found a general assortment of the most fashionable Goods in his line, of this spring's importations,

FOR CASH ONLY!

—VIZ.—

Best Superfine French, Dutch, and English BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES;
CASSINETS, white and mixed;
SATTEENS, black, white and drab;
CONCANS of various shades;
CAMLETS, black and blue;
JEANS; CRAPES; BOMBASINS;
SEERSUCCORS; White and Yellow NANKINS;
SILK FLORENTINES; MARSEILLES, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

FROCK COATS of the latest fashion;
DRESS COATS and PANTALOONS;
Silk Florentine, Fancy, Marseilles, Valencia, White, buff, black, and blue Broad Cloth and Cassimere VESTS;
SHIRTS, superfine Irish Linen, made in superior style;
CRAVATS of the latest fashion;
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, linen cambric, flag, and Bandanna;
DRAWERS and FROCKS, Lamb's wool, Flannel, worsted, linen and cotton;
HOSE, long and short, silk, cotton, lamb's wool, worsted and spun silk;
GLOVES, white and black silk, beaver, castor, Norway Doe, dog-skin, and ladies habit;
CRAVAT PADS;
RUSSIAN BELTS, an article highly approved for the equestrian or pedestrian exercise, or for persons of sedentary habits;
SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS; LINENS; Military and Naval BUTTONS; BLACK [illegible]; FLANNELS, &c.

SOMETHING NEW.

☞ Gentlemen residing at a distance by sending the measure of their height, and size round the breast [illegible] of clothes as well as if they were present to be measured, and warranted to fit, or otherwise returned.

☞ THIS ESTABLISHMENT affords a great convenience, as gentlemen, in case of emergency, can be accommodated at a moment's notice, with any article of wearing apparel, and at such reduced prices;

☞ *For Cash Only!*

as will be an object to every purchaser. ☞ No. 36, MARKET-STREET, corner of Franklin Avenue, directly under the Music Saloon. May 12.

Book Store and Lottery Office.
LEONARD C. BOWLES,
No. 59, CORNHILL,

HAS for sale, a general assortment of Miscellaneous and School Books; Account Books, of all kinds; Ledgers; Journals; Wastes; Day Books, &c. &c.—Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper, from $2 to $10 per ream; with every article of Stationary, in general use, all of which will be sold at unusual low prices. Merchants, Libraries, Academies, and Schools, supplied on the best terms.

ALSO, for sale as above, Tickets and parts in the Springfield Bridge Lottery, in a variety of numbers.

☞ Prize Tickets taken in payment, and all orders faithfully attended to. June 9.

☞ A YOUNG MAN

WISHES for a situation in a store, or in a Merchant's Counting Room, where the compensation for his services will not be so much of an object as the employment, and means of information. He would have no objection to going to sea, in capacity of Captain's Clerk. The most satisfactory recommendations can be given as to ability and character. An application to the Editor of the Galaxy will meet with prompt attention. June 16.

MR. TYLER'S SCHOOL
IN CORNHILL-SQUARE.

MR. TYLER will endeavour to teach those who may apply to him for instruction in the elements of our language, the true pronunciation and correct manner of reading the English language. Scholars (if wished) may attend to the study of the Latin language along with that of English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.

Terms of Tuition from $10 to $15.
June 23.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of NEVERS & ROBBINS, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them, and all indebted are called upon to make payment to B. M. Nevers, who is duly authorised to adjust the same.

BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.
PERLEY ROBINS.

BOSTON May 29, 1820.

LIVERY STABLE.

BENJAMIN M. NEVERS returns his grateful acknowledgments to the patrons of the late firm of NEVERS & ROBBINS, and informs them and the public generally, that he continues business at the old stand, in Boylston Square, next to Boylston Market, where he can furnish his customers with good horses, chaises, and carriages; experienced and careful drivers may be depended upon.

☞ The best attention and keeping to horses taken in Livery.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS L. PARKER & CO. was on the 20th of February last dissolved, by mutual consent.

THOMAS L. PARKER.
JOHN FREEMAN.
THOMAS A. PEARCE.

Cambridge, May 27, 1820.

THOMAS L. PARKER and JOHN FREEMAN, respectfully inform their friends and customers that they continue in Copartnership, in the Store lately occupied by the late firm of Parker, Goodnow & Valentine, under the firm of PARKER & FREEMAN, and have for sale a general assortment of W. I. GOODS.—They have also removed their Book establishment into said store, where they have for sale, as usual, a general assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY—all of which they will sell cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PARKER, GOODNOW & VALENTINE, are called upon to make immediate payment to either of the said firm, or their notes and accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Cambridge, June 15.

BOOKS CHEAP!

THOMAS BRADLEE, intending to relinquish his present line of business, offers at great discounts for cash, his stock of Books in Store, 44 Hanover street, Boston, opposite Portland street.

In the collection, are Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-School and Children's Books, various sizes and bindings. Complete Series Analectic Magazine, 14 vols. 8vo; Walker's, Johnson's, Perry's, Alden's & Entick's Dictionaries; Adams's, Parish's, Rowson's and Goldsmith's Geographies; Adams's, and Morse & Parish's Abridgement New England; Brooke's Gazeteer; Blair's, Saurin's, and other volumes of Sermons; Wieland's Oberon; Ovid's Metamorphoses; Beauties of Shakespear, and Shakespear's Plays; Addison's Plays; Sheridan's Dramatic Works; Scott's Lady of the Lake, Lord of the Isles, Vision of Don Roderick, and Rokeby; Hogg's Queen's Wake; Anster Fair; Rhymes on Art; Crabbe's Tales; Young's Works; Pope's Works; Pindar's Works; Burns's Works; Montague's Works; Josephus's Works; Works of Fisher Ames; Bolingbroke's Letters; Hull's Letters; Chesterfield's Letters; Washington's Letters; Washington's Life; Edinburgh Dispensatory; Smollet's Gil Blas and Don Quixotte; Botanic Garden; Wakefield's Botany; Flint's Surveying; Theological Dictionary; Bible Dictionary; Historical Dictionary; Latin Dictionary; Classical Dictionary; Dictionary of Quotations; Rollin's Ancient History; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Town Officer; Civil Officer; Novels, &c. &c.

Also,—STATIONARY, at the lowest prices.
June 15.

FRENCH GOODS,

RECEIVED by the late arrivals from Havre, consisting of
Double chain black Levantines;
Black, white, green and blue Crapes;
Black Florentine Vestings;
Black and assorted Lustring Ribbons, superior quality;
Figured silk Lace;
Black and white Silk Hose; Men's half Hose;
White and assorted Kid Gloves;
Merino Shawls; Linen Cambrics;
Double chain black Galloons;
Chip Flats with bands and crowns;
Rich figured fancy Silk Handkerchiefs;
Figured Silks; Virginia Satins;
Pins in boxes; Boot Webbings;
For sale at No. 5, CORNHILL-SQUARE, by

LANE & LAMSON.

SEASONABLE CLOTHING,
At No. 18, Cornhill.

JUST added, a complete assortment of Fashionable Clothing, adapted to the present and approaching season, consisting of
Superfine Frock Coats; Dress Coats;
Pantaloons; Waistcoats; Cravats;
Linen and Cotton Shirts; Short Jackets;
Nankin; Camlet; Drilling;
Striped and White Jean;
Japan Silk and Florentine Pantaloons;
☞ Every article of the above will be sold at the lowest Cash Price.

ALSO,

A good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, Italian and French Florentine Silk Vesting, Mixed Japan Silk for summer wear, Drilling, White Jean, Silk Camlet, Rich Gilt Buttons, Silk Velvets, &c. &c.

☞ *Cravat Pads & Russian Belts.*
May 12.

AMERICAN EDITION
OF THE
GRAND FOLIO BIBLE.

JUST published, (and to be continued regularly until completed) No. IX. of the COLUMBIAN FOLIO BIBLE, embellished with at least 42 beautiful Engravings, and completed in only 140 numbers, printed with new type, cast at the Boston Foundry expressly for the work, on paper of superior quality, with Notes and Annotations, chiefly selected from the learned and esteemed works of *Henry, Brown, Scott, Coke* and *Clark.* The whole carefully collected and digested, with a view of explaining the difficult and obscure passages, reconciling apparent contradictions, correcting mistranslations, refuting the objections of Deists, proving the faithful fulfilment of the Prophecies, and displaying the Word of God in its genuine beauty and lustre. Before the completion of the work, the publisher will give, exclusive of the Frontispiece in the first number, a new Frontispiece, large, emblematical, and of uncommon beauty, and an elegant engraved Title Page; every number to contain two full sheets. This Bible will therefore not only be cheaper than any Folio Bible in the English language, but the most elegant and splendid ever published, except Macklin's, which cost 70 guineas.

To prove the estimation in which the above work is held, and the favorable reception it has met with, the publisher need only to mention, that in a few weeks he has been favored with the names of nearly 1000 subscribers, who have received the numbers as published, to whom he returns his sincere thanks, and solicits the further patronage of a generous public.

The American edition is published by JOSEPH TEAL, No. 25, North-street, Boston, and printed by J. H. A. FROST, Congress-street; the plates printed by T. SWAN, 15, Cornhill.—Specimens of the work may be seen as above, and at Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Lord's, 75, CHARLES EWER'S, 51, and L. C. BOWLES'S, 59, Cornhill, where subscriptions are received. March [illegible].

BY AUTHORITY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

AN ACT relating to the calling of a Convention of the Delegates of the People, for the purpose of revising the Constitution.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the inhabitants of the several towns, districts and places within this Commonwealth, qualified to vote for Senators or Representatives in the General Court, shall assemble in regular town meetings, to be notified in the usual manner, on the third Monday in August next, and shall, in open town meeting, give in their votes by ballot, on this question, "Is it expedient, that Delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention, for the purpose of revising, or altering the Constitution of this Commonwealth?" And the Selectmen of the said towns and districts, shall, in open town meeting, receive, sort, count and declare, and the Clerks thereof shall respectively, record the votes given for and against the measure; and exact returns thereof shall be made out, under the hands of a majority of the Selectmen, and of the Clerk, who shall seal up, and deliver the same to the sheriff of the county, within one week, from the time of meeting, to be by him transmitted to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on, or before the second Monday in September next, or the Selectmen may themselves transmit the same to the said office, on, or before the day last mentioned. And all returns not then made shall be rejected in the counting. And the Governor and Council shall open and examine the returns made as aforesaid, and count the votes given on the said question; and the Governor shall by Public Proclamation, to be made on or before the third Monday in said month of September, make known the result, by declaring the number appearing in favour of choosing Delegates for the purpose aforesaid, and the number of votes appearing against the same; and if it shall appear, that a majority of the votes given in and returned as aforesaid, are in favor of choosing Delegates as aforesaid, the same shall be deemed and taken to be the will of the people of the Commonwealth, that a Convention should meet accordingly; and in case of such majority, the Governor shall call upon the people to elect Delegates to meet in Convention, in the manner hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if it shall be declared by the said Proclamation, that the majority of votes as aforesaid, is in favour of choosing Delegates, as above mentioned, the inhabitants of the several towns and districts within the Commonwealth, now entitled to send one or more Representatives to the General Court, shall on the third Monday of October next, assemble in town meeting, to be duly notified by warrant from the Selectmen, and shall elect one or more Delegates, not exceeding the number of Representatives to which such town is entitled, to meet Delegates from other towns in Convention, for the purposes hereinafter expressed; and at such meeting of the inhabitants every person entitled to vote for Representatives in the General Court, shall have a right to vote in the choice of Delegates; and the Selectmen shall preside at such elections; and shall in open meeting, receive, sort, count, and declare the votes, and the Clerk shall make a record thereof, fair copies of which, attested by the Selectmen and Clerk, shall be seasonably delivered to each person chosen a Delegate as aforesaid. And all laws now in force, regulating the duty and conduct of Town Officers, Sheriffs, Magistrates, and Electors, in the elections of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counsellors and Senators, and Representatives, shall as far as applicable, apply and be in full force and operation as to all meetings holden, and elections and returns made, under this act, or which, by this Act, are required to be holden or made, and upon the like forfeitures or penalties.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted:* That the persons so elected Delegates shall meet in Convention in the State House, in Boston, on the third Wednesday in November next, and they shall be the Judges of the returns and election of their own members, and may adjourn from time to time, and one hundred of the persons elected, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and they shall proceed as soon as may be, to organize themselves in convention, by choosing a President and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and by establishing proper rules of proceeding; and when organized, they may take into consideration the propriety and expediency of making any, and if any, what alterations or amendments in the Constitution of Government of the Commonwealth; and such amendments, when made and adopted by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the people for their ratification and adoption in such manner as the said Convention shall direct; and if ratified by the people in the manner directed by the said Convention, the Constitution shall be deemed and taken to be altered or amended accordingly; and if not so ratified, the present Constitution shall be and remain the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Convention shall establish the pay or compensation of its officers and members, and the expense of its session, and His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, is authorised to draw his warrant on the Treasurer therefor.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be, and he, hereby is directed, forthwith, after the passage thereof, to transmit printed copies of this Act, to the Selectmen of every town and district within the said Commonwealth; and whenever the Governor shall issue his proclamation, calling upon the people to elect Delegates to meet in convention as aforesaid; the said Secretary shall also, immediately thereafter, transmit printed copies of said proclamation, attested by himself, to the Selectmen of every town and district in said Commonwealth.

In the House of Representatives, June 16, 1820.
This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.
E. H. MILLS, *Speaker.*
In Senate, June 16, 1820. This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.
JOHN PHILLIPS, *President.*
June 16, 1820.—Approved,
J. BROOKS.
A true copy—Attest,
A. BRADFORD, *Secr'y. of Com.*

AN ACT to authorize a Special Session of the Courts of Common Pleas.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Justices of the several Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, within this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are respectively authorised and impowered to hold a special session of their respective Courts in any county within their respective jurisdictions; at such times as they may think expedient for the purpose of administering such oaths and affirmations to pensioners of the United States, and for transacting such other business pertaining thereto as are required by a law of the United States, passed [illegible] of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An Act in addition to an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That a special session of any Circuit Court of Common Pleas or of the Boston Court of Common Pleas for the purposes aforesaid, may be notified in such manner as the Justices thereof shall think proper; and the same may be held, and all the business aforesaid, transacted by any one or more of said Justices, or the Judge thereof, who may also adjourn the Court so holden, from time to time, as the business thereof shall require: *Provided,* however, that neither the Commonwealth nor any County shall be liable for any expense incurred by reason of any such special session of said Court, or the adjournment thereof.

Approved by the Governor, June 17, 1820.
Copy, A. BRADFORD, *Secr'y of Com.*

AN ACT concerning the Meetings of Proprietors of General and Common Fields.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the first meeting of the Proprietors of any tract of land, which has heretofore been, or may hereafter be established as a General and Common Field, by the Supreme Judicial Court, or any Court of Common Pleas, may be called and holden any time in the year, upon application of two or more Proprietors of such field to a Justice of the Peace, in the manner provided for calling Proprietors' Meetings by the act, entitled "An Act concerning General and Common Fields;" and the Proprietors of General and Common Fields may adjourn their Meetings from time to time by a vote of the majority.

June 10, 1820—Approved, J. BROOKS.

IN SENATE, JUNE 14, 1820.

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled,* That the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be made in the following manner, viz.—Each of the present districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress, shall form one district, for the choice of one Elector, and the two remaining Electors shall be chosen by the people at large; for which purpose the several towns, districts and places, shall assemble in town-meetings, to be notified in the usual manner, and five days at least previous to the first Monday of November next, on which day the said meeting shall be held; and each person qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court, shall have a right to vote in the choice of Electors, the persons so voted for not being a Senator or Representative in Congress, or holding any office of trust or profit under the United States; and the people shall vote by ballot, on which shall be designated who is voted for, as Elector for the District, and who are voted for as Electors at large.

And the Selectmen shall preside at such meetings, and receive, sort, count, and declare; and the Town Clerks respectively shall record the votes given in, and exact returns thereof, designating as aforesaid, those voted for as Electors for the District, and those voted for as Electors at large, shall be made under the hands of a majority of the Selectmen and of the Town Clerk, who shall seal up, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the County, within one week, from the time of the election, to be by him transmitted to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the twentieth day of November next; or the Town Clerk or Selectmen, shall themselves transmit the same to said office, on or before the said twentieth day of November next: and all votes not [so] returned, shall be rejected in the counting; and the Governor and Council shall open and examine the returns aforesaid and count the votes.

And his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to transmit to each person appearing to be elected, by a majority of votes, a certificate of his election on or before the thirtieth day of November next.

Be it further resolved, That the electors so chosen shall meet at the State House in Boston, on the first Tuesday of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and in case of the death or absence of any Elector, or in case the whole number of Electors to which the Commonwealth is entitled, shall, from any cause, be deficient, the deficiences shall forthwith be supplied from the people, by a majority of the votes of the Electors present; and the electors thereafter, on the first Wednesday in December next, shall vote by ballot, for one person for President, and one for Vice President of the United States; and that, for their travel and attendance, they shall receive the same compensation, as Members of the Legislature are entitled to: And all laws now in force regulating the duty and conduct of Sheriffs, Magistrates, and Voters, in the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counsellors, Senators, and Representatives, shall as far as applicable, apply and be in force, as to the meetings to be holden, and elections and returns made, or to be made under this Resolve, and under the like forfeitures and penalties.

Read and Accepted.
Sent down for concurrence.
JOHN PHILLIPS, *President.*
In the House of Representatives, June 14, 1820.
Read and concurred.
E. H. MILLS, *Speaker.*
June 15, 1820.—Approved,
J. BROOKS.

AN ACT, in addition to an act, entitled "An act regulating damages on Inland Bills of Exchange."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That when any Bill of Exchange, drawn or endorsed within this Commonwealth, payable within the State of Maine, which, upon being duly presented for acceptance, or payment, shall not be accepted or paid, according to the order of said bill, or to the terms of said acceptance, (if any) and shall thereupon be regularly protested, every person drawing or endorsing such bill, within this Commonwealth, who shall be liable by law for the contents of said bill, to any holder or party thereto, shall, in addition to the contents of said bill, be liable for, and pay damages, at the rate of three per centum on the amount of said bill: any thing in the act entitled "An act regulating damages on Inland Bills of Exchange," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved by the Governor, June 14, 1820.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

THE MILITIA LAW.

[A parody upon the piece signed "*Equity*," in the last Galaxy.]

The Legislature has again been in session; yet the militia law of last February, so much approved by the great body of the people, has not been repea[illegible]hstanding the great outcry whic[illegible] made about it by the militia officers. The noise which they have made on this occasion is much like the noise of their muster days—*great cry and little wool*. Petitions from the officers in almost every part of the State were thrown in like a bombardment;—but owing to the wisdom and firmness of the Representatives from the country, they produced as little effect as the blank cartridges at a sham fight. Out of respect to the petitions, a joint committee was appointed, which we presume, was, as usual, nominated from the chair. This very *impartial* committee, somehow or other, consisted of gentlemen, *all* of whom are now, or have been, *Militia Officers*;—and they reported, as might have been anticipated, in favour of a repeal of the law. But notwithstanding the report of this *one-sided* committee, it availed nothing. It is true it passed the Senate. That board generally consists of rich men, exempted from military duty, who have no *personal interest* in the hardships which press so heavily upon the *privates* in the militia. It is, indeed, for their *interest* that the militia should be as effective as regular troops, in order that their *great wealth* may be the better protected;—and it is also for their *interest*, that the expense of it should fall upon the poor and middling classes, who perform all the duty, and have the least at risque: it need not therefore excite our wonder, that the question was decided in the Senate in a manner to meet the views of the officers,—of those who are wholly governed by a ridiculous, childish vanity, or by sordid self interest. But the House of Representatives, we are proud to say, is generally composed of men,—particularly from the *interior*,—who earn their living with their own hands; who mix familiarly with the labouring and the industrious part of the community;—who see with their own eyes, and *feel* with *hearts*, not yet palsied by luxury and gold, the ruinous waste of time, money, health, and good habits, produced by these foolish, and worse than useless raree-show musters;—who have *children*, obliged to shoulder their muskets on these occasions;—and who have too much good sense and practical experience, to sacrifice so much of the time and labour of the state, merely to gratify the girlish fondness for finery and ostentation of a few, the height of whose ambition and glory is, once a year to exchange their work benches for the saddle, their apron strings for sword belts, and their slouched felts for gold trimmed *chapeaux-de-bras*. To talk to representatives, selected from the hardy, experienced, intelligent, independent yeomanry, about your patriotism, your disinterested regard for the militia, and such slang, is nonsense; they see through it all at the first glance, and will laugh you out of countenance. You may have a committee who are *all generals*, and what will it avail? The great body of the people are not generals, nor captains, nor even corporals; and it is astonishing that they have submitted to such hardships and impositions, such unequal and thankless burthens, so long as they have.—So far from exciting commiseration, it is a matter of no small *amusement* to these nabobs and the militia officers, as they themselves confess, to hear the loud outcry which is at least begun to be made by the sufferers, and those few who feel for them, about the hardships of military duty on the great body of the poor, industrious, labouring part of the community, who constitute the standing companies.

It may be asked, who are they who set up such a mighty clamour about a law, which is a partial relief to the poor, and which has abolished much useless waste of time, labour, and expense? Is it the high minded man of talents, to whom all look up with confidence and pride? No.—Is it those, who have faced the enemies of their country in the field; who have fought for and achieved her liberties? No.—Is it those quiet, industrious men, who, if it were necessary to face the cannon's mouth, would probably be found in the front rank? No.—It is the nabob and the dandy; men, who never had sufficient merit of their own to entitle them to any rank or office in the councils of the State;—or, if ever they held any, were disgraced for incompetency;—men, possessed of a poor, pitiful ambition, the gratification of which, their talents, education, and character forbid, except in the capacity of militia officers, strutting in the butterfly hues and ephemeral glitter of a sunshine parade day;—those noble patriots, who are daily pretending so much interest for the militia and the state, while they are only endeavouring to secure the indulgence of their own childish vanity.—These are the men, who libel your House of Representatives, for not obeying their *military orders*;—who have the effrontery to stigmatize its members as *idiots* in the publick prints, pronouncing them "not overburthened with reasoning faculties,"—and with a decorum highly honourable to *field officers*, declaring that "they cannot see over more circumference than a brass copper." ! !

Reader! hearken to the language of those who are *not officers*, but who sustain a higher character, that of *citizen soldiers*;—true patriots, industrious men, whose highest ambition is to attend to their *own business* and the happiness of their families. "I think the militia establishment, (say they) of great importance, and wish by all means to have it kept up. I am quite willing, to keep myself constantly equipped according to law, as I always have done, and to attend the company drills when required;—or, if unable to attend them, to pay my ten or fifteen dollars annually towards the support of the militia; though I think that the militia laws, as they now stand, operate very unequally.—While the rich, and the privileged classes, are almost wholly relieved from their burthen, they press with heavy weight upon the poorer and labouring classes.—I hope, however, that the convention, which will be called to revise the constitution, will see the necessity of making such provisions in that instrument, as will render the militia tax a more equal one; to be assessed, not as a poll tax, but as all other taxes for the publick good are levied, upon the *property* of the people. I think, also, that *all* the citizens, able to bear arms, should be subject to be called upon by the proper authorities, for the publick defence, in cases of necessity; and that the legislature should not have the power to place *any* men, or set of men, as exempts, beyond the control of the military arm, or above the natural obligation to assist in the defence of their rights and their firesides. But I am an enemy to all useless parades, consisting in mere show, and intended to gratify a low, puerile ambition. I have always found that what is most showy is least useful, and that what is plainest is the most serviceable."

In making the above remarks, I do not mean to reflect on the militia officers generally. I know some of them, whom I highly respect, as men of honour and intelligence. To such I need only say, that when great efforts are making among their associates, and a strong *esprit du corps* is excited, tending to continue and to extend a system of parade, which is highly expensive and burthensome, and which I believe to be useless;—and when many of the newspapers and prominent men in the town have enlisted in its support, those who think differently are bound to come forward, and prevent, if possible, the impending mischief.

JUSTICE.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

All true hearted patriots must find their national pride exalted very highly, when they contemplate the rapid improvements recently made in domestic manufactures, and reckon up the almost incredible number of ingenious and useful discoveries, which almost every day brings forth. We Americans are undoubtedly a wonderful people—and what is still more wonderful, is, that the sober-minded, industrious, *notional* mechanics of Boston continue to jog on in the old beaten tracks which their fathers and grandfathers trod before them, while their more enterprising brethren at the south, are constantly cutting some new and direct road through the brambles and thickets, by which they mean to reach the temple of science, or inventing some vehicle which is to transport them thither without the necessity of a highway. If what they have already accomplished has filled us here in the north with astonishment, what shall we say when the following inventions are promulgated?—Inventions, which, I understand, are in embryo, and will doubtless be patented before the expiration of the year 1820.

I. Fire-extinguishing roofs for houses and other buildings. These are to be so constructed, as to receive a large quantity of water, and the moment any part of the building takes fire, a number of apertures *voluntarily* open, and a sufficient quantity of water rushes out to extinguish the flame. When this roof gets into general use, it will be impossible that any building can burn, and incendiaries will be compelled to seek for some other profession, as their occupation will be entirely useless to themselves and harmless to the public.

II. Anchors, of extraordinary power. Notwithstanding they exceed ten tons in weight, they can be managed by one man and a small boy. The moment they touch the water they create a dead calm—thereby preventing every possibility of a shipwreck. [I think this invention will be infinitely more serviceable than Dr. Franklin's famous storm-allaying oil.] The inventor of this anchor will be under the necessity of applying to the next congress for a grant of money to enable him to carry on his work; and as the discovery will be a death-blow to insurance companies, the owners of [illegible] and underwriters are cautioned to [illegible] look out, and see that their interests are properly represented in that body.

III. A Telescope, possessing powers of approximation truly wonderful, and which would absolutely exceed belief, had not the inventor had the most satisfactory proof of its power, three times on the nights of three successive full moons. The objects at which you look through this telescope can be brought so near that you may touch it. The inventor is very sanguine in his expectation of making some further improvements, and applying it to the purposes of diplomacy. He expects to enable our heads of departments at Washington to see across the Atlantic and hold personal conference with the ministers of foreign powers. This will save the expense of sending ambassadors—a consideration of some importance these economical times.

An air engine, which is so constructed as to fit any boat or vessel, and propel them with astonishing velocity. It is remarkably simple, and requires no other labour to keep a vessel in motion, than blowing a little breath into a tube. Considering the high price of fuel, this must be a desideratum to merchants and owners of shipping and manufacturing machinery, and a *quietus* to all owners of steam engines.

V. A musical fish hook, which weighs only three drachms, and yet contains an apparatus which plays more tunes than the famous Panharmonicon, and which is intended to charm the various tribes of the deep, and enable the fisherman to take them without the expense or trouble of procuring bait. The inventor of this fish-hook is said to be indebted for his discovery to the remarks of Dr. Mitchell upon whales. He intends to manufacture one expressly for the purpose of taking the Sea Serpent, and a few Horse Mackerel, which will be sent to that learned Philosopher, as subjects for a *conversazioni*.

I have heard of several other inventions of which I have not time to give a distinct specification.

A Friend to Genius.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

It is an acknowledged principle in criticism, that the meaning of an author cannot with fairness be inferred from a few detached passages in his writings. This rule should be particularly regarded when the sentiments of an author are peculiar and his language uncommon. There are no writings, a just interpretation of which requires so rigid an observance of this principle as those of Swedenborg.

The popular cry against Swedenborg is that he is mystical and unintelligible. It is because his writings have scarcely any thing in common with the writings of other men. His views are very different on almost every religious subject from the views of other men. And his style and diction are nearly as peculiar as his views. They, who make his writings their study, consider his style unequalled in point of *perspicuity* and *philosophical accuracy*; yet they can easily account for its appearing strange and mystical upon slight acquaintance, for it has formerly appeared so to them. But the obscurity, which to novitiates appears to involve the works of Swedenborg, whether it be his fault or not, should deter a person from judging of his sentiments upon a superficial examination.

The treatise on Conjugial Love gives an account of the origin, nature, laws and use of that mysterious, but most powerful principle in human nature. In that treatise it is shown that Conjugial Love is not something adventitious given to man for any temporal use or temporal delight; but that it is a principle, which originates in the very essence and internal organization of the soul, without which man in no state of his existence would *be* man; that it is an affection not merely corporeal and natural, but also spiritual and celestial. It is therefore connected with religion; and it is shown in that treatise, that the conjugial principle in every man is according to his religious character; and that the eternal happiness of every man depends upon his chastity.

The second part of this treatise is concerning the opposite of Conjugial Love, which is there called Scortatory Love. Its origin and nature are unfolded; its different degrees are defined, and their several consequences pointed out; and the lesser evils are tolerated in preference to the greater. Upon a superficial perusal of this part some persons have supposed and reported that Swedenborg countenances and recommends licentious practices. This opinion originates in a total misapprehension of his meaning. He makes a distinction between evils, and considers some as greater than others. And in a choice of evils he recommends the least. No one pretends that his classification is incorrect. That there is a distinction as to kind and degree there can be no question; and why the less should not be recommended in preference to the greater no good reason can be given.

The members of the New Jerusalem Church believe that they live under a new dispensation; and that the permissions in this dispensation stand upon the same ground with the permissions in the Mosaic and Christian dispensations. "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so. And I say unto you, whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whoso marrieth her, which is put away doth commit adultery.—His disciples say unto him, if the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry. But he said unto them, all men cannot receive this saying, save they to whom it is given. He that is able to receive it, let him receive it."

The members of the New Church have never been accused of conducting in the manner, which it is pretended that Swedenborg justifies. And in their communion none of those practices are recommended, countenanced or excused, which, it is pretended, flow from their principles. And it is very unnatural to suppose that their conduct and conversation would be purer than their religious principles.

The New Jerusalem Society in Boston intend to publish the works of Swedenborg as fast as they are able, or can obtain the patronage of the public. And among the first they publish will probably be the Treatise upon Conjugial Love. A candid and thorough perusal of this book, it is believed, will set the mind of every person at rest with regard to the morality of the system.

The extract from Swedenborg published in the last No. of the Galaxy, was not correctly printed. As it stands in the Treatise, with the assistance of the glossary prefixed, it may with less difficulty be understood. But on this subject we shall remark more particularly in a future number.

N. H. S.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON:

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1820.

COBB'S GRAMMAR.

If the Americans should not speedily be as learned as their brethren of the same *tongue* who reside across the Atlantic, and give the lie to all the predictions of British reviews, and cover the reviewers with shame and confusion, it will not be for the want of books. The elements of all the sciences in the shape of books, both of foreign importation and domestic manufacture, come upon us so rapidly, that he have scarce time to rise from the perusal of one, before another is presented with equal or stronger pretensions to our regard, than its predecessor. Happy indeed, will be the pupil, if, among the multiplicity of cross-roads, leading to the temple of knowledge, and the discrepancy in the directions which he sees on the *guide-boards* that every where meet his eye, he be not confused and lost, and after a long and wearisome march, find himself not far from the spot whence he began his course.

Some very sensible writer,—we believe Horne Tooke—has said that grammar is usually the first thing attempted to be taught, and the last one learned. But whoever said it, spoke truth. Years in the life of almost every individual, (we speak of those who enjoy the ordinary means of education) are lost in fruitless attempts to learn a science, whose abstruse principles and philosophical niceties baffle all his labours, perplex his mind, and create an aversion for all other studies. We feel satisfied from the slight experience we have had in studying and attempting to teach English Grammar, that the object is of very difficult accomplishment, till the mind has strength and vigour enough to compose sentences for itself. The fact that many persons can repeat nearly the whole of Murray's Grammar, and parse every example in his exercises, and are yet not able to write a letter on business with even tolerable grammatical accuracy,—while others compose not only with propriety but even elegance, who know no rule of syntax, and can hardly give the simple definition of a noun, is a sufficient proof of the truth of our proposition.

Similar to our ideas on this subject, we apprehend, are those of Mr. Cobb, the author of a work lately published, entitled "Elements of the English Language, containing illustrations of Etymology and Syntax: being a fair delineation of a new system of teaching English Grammar." His professed object has been to blend "etymology and syntax together in such a manner, that the pupil can learn them simultaneously." Thus he begins by giving, as lessons, the most simple sentences, "Good man"—"a good man"—"Among the wise men"—and proceeds to those of the most complex construction, which the pupil is taught to parse as he proceeds, before he commits the rules of syntax to memory. This plan will no doubt have its advocates and opponents. As it is intended to simplify a subject, which at best is rather hard and repulsive to children, and as it [illegible] before the public, we hope it will receive some attention from those who are skilled in philological researches. It is not beneath their notice.

In a very hasty look at Mr. Cobb's work, we have noted a few variations from commonly received rules, the propriety of which is not to us, very apparent—and occasionally what we should think an improper use of terms, or at least such a use as a critic would be disposed to condemn. In page 43, the possessive case is said to be "a name written before another name, which requires it to end with an *s* apostrophised." Ex. "The *king's* crown was taken." An apostrophe in grammar is generally understood to be a note of contraction, and takes the place of those letters which are omitted. The sentence in the early days of English literature would have been written, "the king his crown." In later times the possessive pronoun has been contracted, and an apostrophe has taken the place of its two first letters. The *s* is not apostrophised, for it is still retained. In the same page it is said "when the possessive case ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted and the apostrophe retained." "Ex. Jones' sermon is published." Mr. Cobb perhaps has the authority of some grammarians to keep him in countenance, but his rule is still a violation of all propriety and analogy. No person, whether learned or unlearned, ever follows this exception to the general rule in speaking, and we never heard any argument that should induce us to observe it in writing. Lindley Murray, whose opinion is entitled to some little respect, gives as examples of correct syntax, "Moses's rod was turned into a serpent. For Herodias's sake," &c. &c.

Page 85. "Make him learn." *Learn* is said to be "an intransitive verb, infinitive mood," but no notice is taken of the omission of the preposition *to*, which must be understood before it. We even conceive it to be essential, in order to make the sentence grammatically correct, that the preposition should be inserted.—The sentence as it stands is equivalent to "compel him learn," "persuade him learn," the impropriety and uncouthness of which we apprehend every [illegible] would instantly detect.

Page 90. "The man was sickened." Is there not an impropriety in using a neuter verb in an active or passive sense. To say "the man sickened," would, we conceive, be assigning to the verb its proper office.

We forbear to mention more of these trifles, lest we should be thought, (to use a medical phrase) predisposed to hypercriticism. The author is probably aware that this book is not without imperfections, and we trust, that he will receive these hasty remarks, as they are written—in the spirit of good-nature.

THE [illegible] FORUM.

The [illegible] Column which we copied [illegible] has drawn forth an elaborate [illegible] in the Centinel of Saturday last, [illegible] of the Marshall's address. Among [illegible] which come in *by the bye*, it [illegible] convinced of the [illegible] that the law prescribed [illegible] majesty." Yet the [illegible] the following paragraph, which he [illegible] and uncontradicted.

"[illegible] to the New-England [illegible] to the many [illegible] with which [illegible] for piracy, murdered Capt. [illegible]."

We [illegible] to furnish our distant readers with a copy [illegible] and sitting down with the [illegible] to make an introductory [illegible]. On [illegible], we found, instead of the paper which contained it, the following versification, which will be found to comprise all its original [illegible], and most of the quotations from Shakespeare, Milton and the Bible. It has also this advantage over the original—that, being in rhyme, it will be more easily committed to memory, and may be said or sung by all those for whose warning and edification it was intended.

On this same scaffold, lo! again I stand,
The big [illegible] of this our land,
To make [illegible] by a rope depend,
And thus their [illegible] and lives to end.
[illegible] firm as the [illegible] rock—
Let [illegible] feel a shock,
To send [illegible] young men "to that dark bourne,"
As Shakespeare says, "whence none can e'er return."
That so it must be will not be denied
By any who the [illegible] have tried.
[illegible] of the nation,
[illegible]
[illegible] fame,
[illegible] country's fame,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] still more,
[illegible] boundless store.
[illegible] you know,
[illegible] Rope and Co.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] will I [illegible];
"[illegible] we,"
And [illegible] each received [illegible],
[illegible] murder'd by [illegible] Cain,
[illegible] "the murderer shall be slain."
My path of duty [illegible] bright,
As though the sky of [illegible] light.
And now all you, who view the dismal sight,
High, low, rich, poor, learn'd, ignorant, black and white,
I beg and [illegible] you'd all be quiet;
Among the crowd let there arise no riot;
Let women's tongues be still [illegible] to laugh,
And girls to romp, and little babes to squall,
While Father Laisley and I shall pray,
You [illegible] warning take from this display,
And that the prisoners' souls may all be blest,
As though they never, never had transgress'd.

ADVERTISEMENTS EXTRA.

☞CARD.—A member of an orthodox church in Dorchester informs those young gentlemen of his neighbourhood, who wish to visit Boston on a nocturnal pilgrimage to the temple of Venus, that he can accommodate them with carriages, horses, &c. and will also accompany them himself to see that every thing is *honourably* transacted. Apply to SIMON PURE, at the sign of the one-horse-waggon, near Neponsit river.

☞NOTICE.—Those persons who are desirous of viewing the outside of St. Paul's Church, may obtain tickets of the subscriber at No. 40, Nabob Row, south-west side of Three-cornered Square, near the head of Respectable Alley, at the low price of four pence-half-penny each. This offers a good opportunity to those who cannot afford the price of an inside view.

TIM. SHAVECLOSE.

N. B. The price of tickets will be raised to ten cents after the fourth of July.

☞PREMIUM.—One Million of Dollars will be given to the inventor of a Bell, for the use of St. Paul's Church, so constructed as to be heard by the proprietors and those who have tickets, and no others. Motto to be engraved on the clapper, "To the poor the gospel is preached."

BLUE LAW IN BOSTON.

A prosecution has been commenced against two or three milk-men for supplying their customers in this town with milk on Sundays. We are told that these persons have been so careful of giving offence to the over-righteous, by this accommodation, that they are seldom seen in town after sunrise. The public can judge whether the prosecutors in these cases are actuated by a love for religion and a jealousy for the honour of God, or by an unconquerable and diabolical propensity to persecute every thing that is not orthodox. One of them we understand is a pious deacon, who, from conscientious motives, deserted the church in Federal-street for that at Brimstone Corner; and another is so ardent a friend to the Peace Society, that he is determined to quarrel with every man who lives peaceably and minds his own business.

☞ Since writing the above, we have been informed that one of the gentlemen alluded to, after unavailing solicitations to a public officer, to procure witnesses to convict the milk-men, has himself become a witness to substantiate the complaint of the other. The action has been tried before a justice; the milk-man has been fined four dollars, which the two pious gentlemen divide between them, and has to pay four dollars cost, which goes to replenish the pocket of the justice.

CURE FOR DULL TIMES.

Those shopkeepers who have no business to keep them awake during the dull afternoons this hot weather, are informed that one of their fraternity has discovered a method of passing his time very pleasantly, and can safely recommend it to others. He keeps an altar in his *back shop*, where with a priestess of the Paphian Goddess he can console himself for the want of customers and sing "what's this dull town to me?" Apply between the Old South and Union Street.

THE NEW CHURCH.

We have been favoured with a view—not of the inside of this church, but—of the ticket of admission; and as many others may, like ourselves, be suffering under the mandate of exclusion, we here give them a copy of said ticket, verbatim et literatim. It will be observed that the Nota Bene is wonderfully sagacious—but how in the name of St. Paul, it can be of use to any except the elect, to whom the ticket is given, it would puzzle St. Peter himself to conjecture.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The bearer is entitled to one seat in Pew No. 1, Gallery.

This card must be shown at the gate, and again at the inner door of the church, where the bearer will be directed to the Pew.

N. B. No admittance without a ticket.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR,

A correspondent can hardly express the extreme regret which he felt on reading in the papers of this morning a notice respecting the consecration of St. Paul's Church in this town. Tickets are to be dealt out to admit certain persons to the dedication of a Temple to that Almighty God, who never deals out tickets of favour, whose mercies are as free as the air we breathe, whose rain falls and whose sun shines equally upon the rich and the poor, the just and the unjust. This deviation from the common, established custom in such cases, is rather too arbitrary and aristocratical for a town whose institutions and whose feelings are so essentially republican as those of the Town of Boston. It is said that the number to be admitted into this sanctum sanctorum "is necessarily limited"—to what number, pray? It should be limited only to the number which the house is capable of containing. Your correspondent would ask of the Committee, whether people will be [illegible] in the hall and not at the Church, during the ceremony?—Are tickets to be dealt out to those who may wish to retire for a few moments, as is customary at Theatres?

Summer-Street, June [illegible].

ANTICIPATION.—[illegible].

"What news, dear sir," says Paul to his friend Peter,
(Neglecting wholly both his tone and feature;)
"No great,—My wife—took to her bed"———
Cries Paul, "Poor woman, is she dead!
I pity your hard case;
One comfort is, you'll need less bread,
(A great one now to those who 've wed,)
Your fam'ly 's one the less:
Heav'n can reduce what it creates,
We all must die as sure as Fates;
She's left you half a score"———
"Pray stop, my friend, don't kill my Bess,
Instead of making one the less,
She 's brought me one the more."

SUPPOSED PIRACIES AND MURDERS.

If the facts stated in the two following articles can be corroborated, we should be led to believe that the clemency of the President in extending reprieves and pardons to persons convicted of piracy is improper, impolitic and unjust. We have ever been of opinion that mercy to pirates and murderers is cruelty to the rest of the human race.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Fate of the Pilot Boat Patriot.—It will be recollected by many of our readers that during the late war with England, the above named pilot-boat was despatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. Allston, lady of the then Governor of South Carolina, and daughter of Col. Burr, formerly Vice-President of the U. S. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. Timothy Greene, Esq. of this city, an intimate friend of Governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot-boat for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage.—From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board.—It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favourable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious, up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a squall.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrible tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the PIRATES, lately sentenced to suffer death at New Orleans, confessed that they composed part of the *crew of the above Pilot-Boat Patriot!* that after being at sea 2 or 3 days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

FROM THE UNION.

"In 1812, a packet sailed from New Orleans, bound, we think, to *France*, in which a number of ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill-fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking in the streets of N. Orleans, she saw, (and fainted at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman, whom common fame reported to be the mistress of *Lafitte*. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alleged that he won them in gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers, were never seen or heard of, and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the ocean, unpolluted by these ruffians, it is not doubted in New Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently reprieved, or any of them were stained with this piracy, we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved."

FIRES.

An awful and destructive Fire happened at Troy, N. Y. on the 20th inst. It was discovered about 4 o'clock, P. M. breaking from a barn, and spread with incontrolable rapidity. The loss is estimated at from seven hundred thousand to a million of dollars.

Between thirty and forty dwelling houses and out buildings, including a distillery, were destroyed by fire in New York. Loss estimated at $70,000.

On Monday evening, the extensive and valuable brewery owned by Mr. John Sowden & Co. near Leverett Street, was entirely consumed.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

DR. RAMSAY.—This wonderful physiologist, who gave lectures last winter in Boston, upon his own accomplishments, applied to the legislature of New-Hampshire for the establishment of a medical institution. The committee to whom his petition was referred, reported that "it is inexpedient at present, if ever, to adopt the plan submitted by the petitioner"—which report has been accepted.

PAUL JONES.—A biography of this eccentric and chivalrous character is offered by one of his nieces, residing in Scotland, to the New-York Historical Society, for publication.

LIBERAL MUNIFICENCE.—Captain Thomas Carey, late of Newburyport, has left by his will, a large portion of his property to the Theological Institution at Cambridge.

An act has passed the legislature of Maine, extending the annual grant of $3000 to Bowdoin College for ten years from this time.—They have also granted $1000 annually to the Waterville Institution.

APPROACH TO GRAVITY.—The latest news from Europe as given in [illegible]. See Centinel of Wednesday.

Masonic Calendar.

COMMUNICATIONS NEXT WEEK.

Union Lodge,	Nantucket, Monday Evening.
St. John's,	Boston, Tuesday,
Essex,	Salem, do.
St. Mark's,	Newburyport, do.
Ancient Landmark,	Portland, Wednesday.
St. John's,	Portsmouth, do.
Columbian,	Boston, Thursday.

Salem Council R. M. Monday.

MASONIC NOTICES.

PORTLAND, JUNE 26.—The installation of the Grand Lodge of Maine took place on Saturday the 24th inst. the festival of St. John the Baptist. The investiture of the Grand Master of Maine was performed by the Grand master of New Hampshire, assisted by the brethren of the Grand Lodge of that State. An Oration was pronounced on the occasion before a large number of brethren from the different Lodges of Maine, and a vast collection of citizens from this, and the adjoining towns, by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, Esq. of Wiscasset. The subject of the address was the connexion of literature and religion in relation to the Masonic character. The music was executed by the *Beethoven Society.*

CONCORD, [illegible].—The general assembly of the Grand Lodge of New-Hampshire, convened in this town on Wednesday the 14th day of June inst. and continued in session two days; at which the following officers were chosen and appointed for the year ensuing, viz.

Chosen by ballot—

Joshua Darling, G. M.
Henry Hubbard, S. G. W.
Andrew Pierce, J. G. W.
Abel Hutchins, G. Treasurer.
Rev. Thomas Beede, G. Secretary.

Appointed by the G. Master.

David L. Morril, D. G. M.
Thomas S. Bowles,
John Everett, } D. D. G. M.
Horace Chase, and
Timothy Kenrick,
Rev. E. P. Bradford, G. Chaplain.
Jona: [illegible], G. Marshall.
Frederick A Sumner, G. S. Deacon.
Thomas Whipple, J. G. Deacon.
David Hale, G. Pursuivant.
Harrison G. Harris,
Stephen Blanchard, } G. Lecturers.
Nathan G. Babbitt,
Thomas Clapham,

PROVIDENCE, JUNE 27.—The Grand Lodge of this State held their annual Festival on Monday, the 19th inst. at St. Alban's Hall, in Bristol. The following Brethren were declared duly elected Grand Officers for the year ensuing:

John Carlile, G. M.
Richard Anthony, D. G. M.
Samuel Jackson, G. S. W.
Charles Cotton, G. J. W.
Benjamin Clifford, G. Treasurer.
Walker Humphrey, G. Secretary.
Peter Grinnell, S. G. Deacon.
Jeremiah Bliss, G. J. Deacon.
Rev. Barnabas Bates, G. Chaplain.
Josiah Whitaker, G. Marshall.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated on Saturday last, at Dedham. A large concourse of people, beside the members of the masonic family, attended the services at the meeting house, which consisted of prayers, lessons from scripture, a sermon, an oration, and appropriate sacred music. The audience listened with attention, and were gratified with all the performances, one only excepted. It might have been gratifying to one or two individuals to hear, from the "reverend" Mr. Sabine, what it is supposed he intended for a prayer; but we are not disposed to dissimulate on this occasion, or attempt to conceal from him or his friends, that neither his presence nor his performance was desirable; and an invitation if he had one, to take a part in the services, was a breach of decorum, and discovered a want of civility to those clergymen present who were members of the fraternity. Those who feel a desire to worship this Newfoundland god are advised to keep him in his own temple, where they may do it without interruption or fear of observation. To thrust him forward on every possible occasion, and in every company where a ticket of admission may be bought, though it may gratify imported arrogance, is offensive to the American public. Americans want no foreign vagabonds and itinerant aliens to tell them that their native clergymen are "liars and hypocrites," making "merchandise of the unwary," "serving their own bellies," &c. &c.—and they feel too much respect for their own brethren and kin, to welcome the author of such slanders among them. The circumstance, however is not a novel occurrence. Ages ago, when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, Satan came also among them. But we have never heard that any civil, religious or masonic obligation required them to make him obeisance.

Deaths.

In this town, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Howland Cowing, aged 27. Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, widow, aged 87. Mr. Charles M. Carleton, aged 24.

Mr. Joel Smith, aged 57. Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock from his late residence, South-Bennett-street.

In Newington, (N. H.) Mr. Daniel Rollins, aged 25, son of Mr. Paul Rollins.

In Newcastle, Mrs. Jane Kenney, widow of the late Mr. Richard Kenney.

In Greenland, widow Mary Johnson, aged [illegible].

In Providence, Mrs. Sarah Small of Danvers.—*Drowned*, while bathing, Master Paul Williams, aged 13, from Berwick, Me.

NOTICE.

THE Roxbury Auxiliary Society for the suppression of Intemperance, will hold their annual meeting this afternoon, at the Rev. Dr. Porter's Church, at which time an address will be delivered by Joseph Harrington, Esq. and select music performed by the members of the Societies of this town, assisted by some of the members of the Handel and Haydn Society; exercises to commence at half past 4, P. M.

Roxbury June 30, 1820.

A YOUNG MAN

WANTS employment in a Counting Room, or West India goods store. He has been in a Store in this town five years, and will produce satisfactory recommendations. Apply at the Galaxy office.

June 30.

LYRA BOREALIS.

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From a Clergyman to MARY MORRIS, afterwards Mary Knowles.

"Hark, how the sacred thunder rends the skies!
Repent and be baptized, Christ's herald cries;
Repent and be baptized, consenting Heaven replies;"
And can Lavinia unaffected hear
This awful message echoing in her ear?
Will my Lavinia unconverted prove,
Rebel to God and faithless unto love?
Shall a parent's absolute command,
The mighty voice of God himself withstand?
Shall Heavenly calls to earthly ties give place,
And filial fondness frustrate christian grace?
Shall human wit omniscient power engage,
And Barclay endless war with Jesus wage?
Must each Apostle wave his claim to merit,
That Fox may shine first martyr of the spirit?
Must common sense be banish'd from the soul,
Ere gospel salve can make the sinner whole?
Must each adept in Calvary's great school
Be, not in meekness, but in fact, a fool?
Must Paul, at Corinth, be a babbler too?
And Peter, when a Baptist, be a Jew?
And Philip's process be superfluous thought
Because he wash'd the eunuch he had taught?
And Christian rites be metaphor'd away,
And actual homage construed, disobey?
Such jargon art may change each part of speech,
Make water spirit, and baptize to teach.
But if such jargon Jesus represents,
The light indeed is lent alone to saints;
Then in the letter double death refined
And Christ, in figure only, saves mankind.

MARY MORRIS'S ANSWER.

"Hark how the sacred thunder rends the skies!
Repent and be baptized, Christ's herald cries;
Repent and be baptized, consenting Heaven replies."
The christian heart reveres the solemn sound,
And deeply humbled treads the sacred ground;
Owns the injunction's undisputed claim,
Its awful import, and its glorious aim:
But here a difference mutual zeal excites—
You plead for outward, we for mental rites;
We think the gospel's hallowed page inspires,
Superior efforts, nor one type requires;
Since no lavations can effectual prove
The innate stains of nature to remove.
No mode of words true piety impart,
To an infantile and unconscious heart;
As vain and fictious, hence, we disallow
The faithless surety and baptismal vow:
As being shadows which men may observe,
Yet from the substance flagrantly they swerve.
While superstitious rites their time divide,
They cease to follow virtue for their guide;
Enslaved by canons and the partial rules
Of councils, synods, colleges and schools;
Thus might mankind, for some an ample field,
To circumcision's ancient custom yield;
Or humbly prostrate in the common street,
With mutual candour wash each others' feet:
'Tis thus that holiness to form gives place,
And solemn trifling frustrates christian grace,
In Jordan's pool, well pleas'd, the Almighty saw
His Son beloved submitting to the law,
But his apostles through the world he sent
With power baptising, beyond the element.
This power does all true ministry attend,
'Twas promised and will never have an end.
This mighty power his herald did proclaim,
He shall baptise you with an holy flame.
Yet water was in use, an ancient rite
Allowed the common way to proselyte;
But no dependence plac'd thereon thou'lt see,
And Paul and Peter in these points agree.
Thus real Christians with illumin'd thought,
View truth unbiassed as the Author taught.
No typic observation is revered
Since our immortal archetype appeared.
Fox preach'd this doctrine to a seeking age;
It shines in Barclay's yet unanswered page:
Simple their scheme, no mean self-love they knew,
But freely preach'd without a sordid view:
With hearts devoted, gospel truths display'd,
And scorned to make divinity a trade;
Discerning truth by its own native light,
And by its guidance practiced what was right;
This state attained, prophetic rites no more
Demand observance, as in days of yore.
'Tis grace alone, exalted and refined,
Imparts instruction to the attentive mind,
Convicts of error and restrains from sin,
For what these are, it manifests within.
Each wayward passion, by its aid subdued,
The soul's enthroned in native rectitude;
Cleans'd of its stains and sprinkled from above,
With pure descendings of atoning love.
This then, alone, my suppliant spirit craves,
Since but one Lord, one faith, and one *baptism* saves.

MISCELLANY.

PICTURESQUE DESCRIPTION OF CARTHAGE BRIDGE.

The Gennessee river as it sweeps by the village of Rochester forms a magnificent cascade, of nearly 100 feet. The stream which is here about 90 yards wide, pours over an irregular ledge of rocks, forming an acute angle, into a basin below, from whence it hurries through various descents, and with increased impetuosity until it leaps over the last and most tremendous cataract, near the village of Carthage. The waters condensed into a narrow channel by lofty and precipitous banks, on one side bald and rocky, and upon the other, shagged with timber and brush wood, rush furiously onward. They tumble, not by some sheer descent into the terrible abyss, but madly dashing upon a giant rock, are spurned away with flash and foam, until by three wrathful bounds, they leap to their dark and troubled dwelling. Nothing is to be seen at their fall but a mass of spray, in which they are rising, and sinking, and toiling in the abyss. It seems as if they had met and struggled with the spirit of that dark abode; and that from their strife arose this unceasing thunder and turmoil. So violent and precipitous is the descent, that the spray rises several hundred feet, investing with a cloudy mantle its midnight horrors, beaming by day-light with ten thousand hues, and irrigating with its freshness, those flowers which breathe sweetness over desolation! To this spot the following lines of Byron, will apply with peculiar force and beauty.

"The fall of waters!—rapid as the light
The flashing mass foams shaking the abyss;
The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture; while the sweat
Of their great agony, wrung out from this
Their Phlegethon, curls round the rocks of jet,
That gird the gulf around, in pitiless horror set;
And mounts in spray the skies, and thence again
Returns in an unceasing shower, which around
With its unemptied cloud of gentle rain,
Is an eternal April to the ground,
Making it all one emerald:"—

Standing upon the cliff which overhangs this horrible chasm, and turning your eyes for a moment from its appalling features, you perceive the Carthage Bridge, a structure which *art* has reared as if in rivalry with nature. And there is not a spot upon earth, where the sublimity of these powers could be more proudly displayed, than here, where the mightiest efforts of both are placed, side by side, as if for a comparison, and each reflects its glory upon the other.

The Banks through which the river steals timidly along, as if just recovering from the shock and terror of its fall, rises perpendicularly a rocky wall to an immense height.—From one of those towering summits to the other springs this majestic arch, the most lofty, the most bold, the most beautiful, which the world has ever witnessed! From the margin of the waters you look up to a bewildering distance, and see this airy arch soaring through the heavens, and seeming as if formed to connect one world with another! Scarcely can we consider this creation of human genius as a sublime reality, but rather as a magical illusion, which the wand of an enchanter has raised up before us, in this sylvan solitude! So little does it partake of this world's character, of those things which grovel in the dust, or rise only upon masses of masonry, that we can scarcely realize in it the product of human energy, when we see it starting from one cloudy rock, and sweeping unsupported through the air, until it arrives at its distant station upon the other. As we raise our regards upward, our bosoms are thrilled with wonder, extacy and awe—Around us nature has raised the giant rocks, and poured down the terrible cataracts; what is our littleness amid so much vastness, and so much majesty, or our feebleness amid so much strength. We measure our pigmy size with the magnitude about us, and are humbled. But we look up again and see the mind of man displaying its daring attributes, conquering every obstacle, and rearing even on the power and terrors of nature, the proud trophy of its triumph.

But, as we stand upon the bridge, in the dim and undistinct realities of twilight, new and more powerful emotions swell in the bosom Before us the cataract, half revealed by the mystic light of the hour, rushes down in foam and fury, with a noise and a shaking which startles all things, and makes the air tremble, even in this elevated region As we look down into the dark gulph which imagination has sunk into a lower depth, and invested with tenfold horrors, the heart grows sick—the brain reels dizzily, and we shrink shuddering from the awful spectacle.

[This bridge, it will be recollected, has lately fallen.]

POMPEY'S HEAD.

This head, which has created some interest in the city, and has led to a few witticisms from Philadelphia, and sneers from pseudo virtuousos, is nevertheless an object of great curiosity, whether regarded as the head of Pompey Magnus, or a preparation of peculiar interest in the way of embalming. When an antique coin is found, an estimate of its character and worth may be easily formed, for such coin or medal may carry with them undoubted characteristics as to time and place, and probably master—but a head, thus curiously prepared, and found under circumstances at least interesting, is an object of too much moment to pass over lightly We are as likely to have Pompey's head, or Cæsar's body (if preserved) in this country, as any other article which our extensive commerce can bring to our shores. Our vessels visit Alexandria, Smyrna and Athens We have now before us, specimens of marble, which we know was broken from shafts and columns in the Temple of Minerva, from the Areopagus, and the several temples at Athens in Greece. These were given by the person who brought them away himself: and whoever visits Alexandria, Cairo, and the Pyramids, will find many interesting objects of antiquity; particularly in relation to mummies, and the various articles preserved with so much care by the Egyptians. The question which first presents itself, is—Who found this head? 2d Where was it found? And, 3d. Who sent it to this country?—It was brought to Leghorn by an Armenian of respectability and veracity, who arrived from Alexandria—he declares that he purchased it of a slave, who, while employed in digging a canal from the Nile to Alexandria, found it in *a stone coffin*. This head, among other curiosities, was placed in a particular place, probably by the overseer, and the slave stole it and sold it to the Armenian, who was purchasing antiquities, and who sold it to Dr. Hall, a very respectable physician at Leghorn; and the Doctor presented the head to Mr. Shaler, our Consul at Algiers—and through him it has arrived in this country. This story is sufficiently probable and straight—the head is here, highly embalmed and most curiously filleted—it could only be found in Egypt—it may have been found in the place designated, and if, by itself, in a *stone coffin*, there is reason to believe it to be head of Pompey. We all know that Pompey was basely assassinated, as he landed near Alexandria, after the disastrous battle of Pharsalia—that Achilles and Septimius *cut off his head*, took his seal ring from his finger, and threw his body naked on the shore—that an old soldier, collecting wood from the wreck of a fishing boat, made a fire and burnt the body; the head was (as they call it) embalmed, but we believe it was only preserved in some liquid, to present it to Julius Cæsar with all the features entire, on his arrival;—they did present it to him, and after exhibiting much feeling at the sight, he ordered it to be *honourably interred*—then they embalmed and buried it in a stone coffin. Appian, who lived and wrote at Alexandria, says, "When they would have presented to him (Julius Cæsar) Pompey's head, he would not see it, and commanded that *it should be interred in the suburbs* of Alexandria." There is something contradictory about his *seeing* the head, for several historians say he wept when he saw it; but that it was *interred* in the *suburbs* of the city, and near the temple of Nemesis is certain, and in the *suburbs* this head was found. These circumstances, collectively, afford more than common grounds of belief, that this is the head of Pompey the Great. There are some points for argument in support of this belief. The Egyptians were not in the habit of decapitating criminals, but supposing they were, it is unreasonable to believe that the head of an ordinary person would be thus embalmed and honourably interred, because the process was a very costly one; and the vase in which this head was placed was so cemented as to resist the effect of ages, and nothing can be more admirably preserved. It is clearly shown, that this head alone was interred in the vase, or it may be said, that the head was separated from the body, which had also been embalmed by itself; the fillets and bandages run under the chin, and are carefully and very ingeniously carried around the head and neck; the throat and all the head is filled with a rich aromatic preparation, which after the lapse of ages, has still a very agreeable odour. When a head and body are embalmed together, the fillets are not only broader, but are wrapped round in a different manner, running from the feet to the head; but, in this head, the fillets are wound round in the most careful and ingenious manner—the linen is finer than that used for ordinary embalments.—Why, we would ask, should a head be embalmed and interred without the body, unless it was the head of a distinguished man? Does history inform us, that the head of any man of note, excepting Pompey, was interred near the suburbs of Alexandria? Why then the doubt, from all the circumstances collectively, that this is the head of Pompey! Pompey was killed near Alexandria, his head was cut off, embalmed and honorably interred near that city; this head embalmed most curiously, was found carefully preserved, near that city—why should it not be the head of *Pompey Magnus*?—[N. Y. ADVOCATE.

THE BRAIN.

There are some very important medical facts, (independent of the many powerful arguments of another description,) which mainly tend to prove that the brain is only the instrument, and not the cause of the thinking and reasoning powers. We allude principally to the cases, in which it has been found that every part of the structure of the brain has been deeply injured, if not destroyed, without impairing or destroying any of the faculties of the mind, or any part of the process of thought. Instances of this kind are well known to every medical man conversant in such matters, and a great variety of them are on record. Dr. Haller mentions a case in which half a pound of pus was found in the ventricles of the brain, yet the faculties were unimpaired till death. Sir J. Pringle found an abscess in the right hemisphere of the brain, as large as an egg, in a patient who had never been delirious, nor altogether insensible. A woman, under Diemerbroeck's immediate inspection, whose scull was fractured by the fall of a large stone, lost a quantity of brain equal in size to a man's fist, yet she lived thirty-six days after the accident, without alienation of mind, though paralytic on the side opposite the fracture. Peyronie tells us of a boy six years old, who received a pistol shot in the head; a suppuration followed, during which he lost a great quantity of the brain at every dressing; at the end of eighteen days he died, having retained his faculties to the last.

When the head was opened, the portion of brain remaining in the scull did not exceed the size of a small egg. Nor is it only after the destruction of the superior or lateral parts of the brain, that the powers of thought have been known to exist; they have survived the injury, and even the destruction of the cerebellum, and of the basis of the brain. Haller mentions several instances of patients affecting the cerebellum, and producing death without previously injuring the faculties. Morgagni gives a [illegible] of a total [illegible] of the [illegible] in its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a hard drinker [illegible] who expired [illegible] having passed the evening in apparent good health. On dissecting the whole brain, even the base of it, was found to be in a most diseased state, yet his faculties had never been impaired, and he had been remarkably acute in his judgment. [illegible] a patient who died after an illness of twelve years, without suffering any alteration of mind, found the whole substance of the brain watery, and so soft that it would hardly bear the knife. The pineal gland has been so often found suppurated, or petrified, or full of calculous particles, without any previous alteration of the faculties, that it seems by general consent to be given up as unnecessary to thinking.*

The inferences to be drawn from the numerous facts of this description which might be adduced, are highly important. They render nugatory the lucubration of such ingenious gentlemen as Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, since if it were true, that particular portions of the brain are the organs of particular faculties, then whenever the particular portion is deceased or destroyed, the faculty connected with it must be deranged, or cease; whereas the contrary is notoriously the case.—*Quarterly Review.*

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* See a paper by Dr. Ferrier in the Memoirs of the Manchester Society, Vol. IV. Part 1, p. 20.

BRITISH MONARCHY.

It is a singular fact in the history of England, that the reigns of the three first Edwards should have occupied a space of time considerably exceeding a century; and that the reigns of the three first Georges should also have occupied a similar period. Edward I. ascended the throne on the 16th November, 1272; Edward II. on the 7th July, 1307; Edward III. on the 21st of September, 1327. This last monarch died on the 28th of June, 1377 The three Edwards ruled England for 104 years, seven months and twelve days. George I. was declared King on the 1st of August, 1714; George II. on the 11th June, 1727; George III. on the 25th October, 1760 As the reign of the late King terminated on Saturday, the 29th January, 1820, the time which was occupied by the reigns of the three Georges was 105 years, five months and 29 days.

The three longest reigns in British history are those of three Kings, each the third of their respective names. Henry III. reigned 56 years; Edward III 54; and George III. 59.

SOMNAMBULISM.

A dreadful event took place lately in the street, Marcons-Sorbonne, in Paris; Madame D——, a person of large property, had been for a considerable time subject to somnambulism. One night when her husband who slept in the same apartment, was in profound sleep, she arose, and threw herself out of a window of the second floor. The unfortunate lady, not having been killed by the fall, sent forth groans which attracted her porter, but he, not recognizing her, as she was so much disfigured, raised her up, and, out of humanity, carried her to the Hotel de Dieu. The next morning, about seven o'clock, M. de A. not seeing his wife in her apartment, enquired if she had already gone out. The servant ran to inform the porter, across whose mind the truth then flashed. The husband repaired to the Hotel de Dieu, and had his unfortunate and mutilated wife removed home, where she died about ten o'clock in unheard of agonies.

LITERARY HUSBAND.

Frederick Morel was translating Libanius, when some one came and told him that his wife, who had been languishing some time was extremely ill, and wished to speak to him. "I have only," said he, "two periods to translate, and I will then come and see her." A second messenger informed him that she was on the point of death. "I have not more than two words to finish," said Morel, "return to her; I will be there as soon as you." A moment after another messenger brought an account of her death. "I am very sorry," said he, "she was a very good woman"—and he continued his translation.

ODD REASON FOR BAD SPELLING.

A young gentleman whose capacity for learning is not proverbial, having seen a young lady, and wishing to introduce himself to her, wrote a flaming letter, filled with the most extravagant professions of love. Upon showing it to a friend, "There, my boy (said he), what do you think of that!" His friend, on looking it over, observed, "There are not three words in it spelt right." The other exclaimed, "how do you think a man can spell well with such a horrid pen!"

FOR THE GALAXY.

THE [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Retain'd his [illegible]
"How can you [illegible]
[illegible]
How can you [illegible]
Not [illegible]
[illegible]